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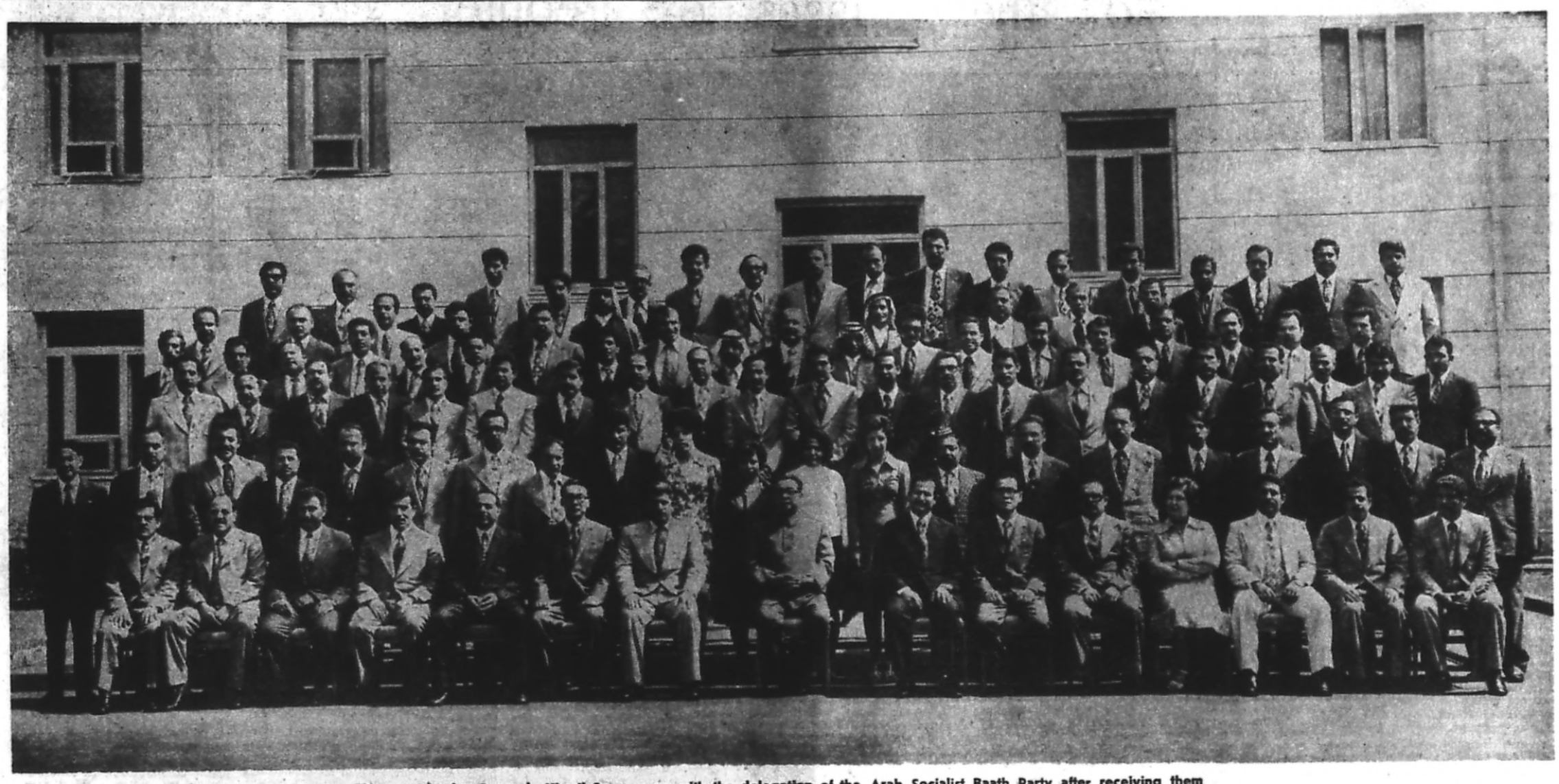

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party after receiving them

## The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

### Receives Delegation of Arab Socialist Baath Party

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 20 received the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Karim Al-Mulla, Member of the Baghdad Branch Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the General Union of Iraqi Youth.

On hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Li Hwa Son.

Abdul Amir Abbas Al-Rubaie, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of Iraq to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially received the guests. After having a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere he posed for a photograph with them.

The delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter and gift of His Excellency Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, to the great leader.

## TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings to Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre** on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of Somalia and upon his election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the newly founded Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and President and Prime Minister of the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message to Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi, greeting the 14th anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Juvenal Habyalimana**, President of the Republic of Rwanda, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Rwanda.

## THE NON-ALIGNMENT IS A MIGHTY ANTI-IMPERIALIST REVOLUTIONARY FORCE

The non-aligned countries' movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times and a great motive force to propel the history of mankind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"The non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era....**

**The non-alignment movement is a powerful movement opposed to the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism and non-aligned countries are strong new-emerging forces standing in confrontation with the reactionary forces of imperialism."**

The present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Hundreds of millions of people once exploited and maltreated take their place on the stage of history as masters and are advancing vigorously along the road of independence. Encountered with the people's struggle the old imperialist forces are rapidly falling into decay and ruin and socialism and the national-liberation movement maintains a clean slate.

Many countries of the world demand independence and more and more people are turning out in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our era which no force can check.

The Non-Alignment reflects this trend of the development of the present era. It is a powerful revolutionary movement which fully embodies the lofty ideas of fighting against all sorts of imperialist and colonialist aggression, interference and subordination and inequality and of incorporating independence in all domains. The non-aligned countries are independent and strong new-emerging political forces standing in confrontation with the reactionary forces of world imperialism.

The Non-Alignment has an important part in the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence upheld by the countries of new-emerging forces, and its position and role are becoming greater day by day.

The Non-Alignment reflects the requirement of the development of our times and the aspiration of the progressive peoples. That is why it rallies around itself countries of new-emerging forces and a number of other countries with differing social systems which oppose imperialism and strive for the independent development. It exerts very great influence upon the cause of world revolution and the development of the international situation.

Fifteen years ago when the First Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States was held the Non-Alignment involved more than 20 countries, but now it embraces over 80 countries aspiring to independence against imperialism. Last year our Republic became an official member state of the Non-Alignment with the full support and approval of the non-aligned countries.This is a common victory of the people of non-aligned countries, new-emerging forces.

The appearance and expansion of the Non-Alignment constitute a powerful factor in promoting the anti-imperialist, independent cause of the world's people including the people of new-emerging forces and in changing the international balance of forces decisively in favour of the revolution and hastening the bright future of mankind.

Today the Non-Alignment extends full support and militant solidarity to the sacred national-liberation movement of the people for freedom and independence and gives active support and encouragement to the just cause of the developing countries for the defence of their sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources, for the liquidation of the aftermaths of colonial rule and for the creation of a new life. The Non-Alignment is directing great efforts to opposing the occupation of one country by aggression troops of another country and the manoeuvres for turning it into a military base and is striving for the realization of territorial integrity, the defence of national dignity and the maintenance of peace.

With the enhancement of the role of the Non-Alignment, the victory of the common cause of the peoples of new-emerging forces is further being accelerated.

The brilliant victory of the Indochinese peoples in their protracted heroic resistance war for national salvation, the ignominious defeat of the foreign aggressive forces in this area, the continuous appearance of independent countries in Africa and the conversion of Africa into a new continent whose complete liberation is in the offing, the upswing of the anti-imperialist, independent struggle and ceaseless revolutionary changes in Latin America—all this shows the process of triumphant advance of the Non-Alignment and is a powerful demonstration of its indestructible vitality.

The policy of aggression and plunder pursued by the imperialists is getting hard knocks from the peoples of non-aligned countries in all parts of the world and the colonial ruling system is crumbling.

Today, the Non-Alignment regards it as the principle of its activity to make contribution to the fair solution of the important international issues affecting the destinies of the world's people. And it is now carrying on an active struggle for the defence of the legitimate rights and interests of the countries of new-emerging forces on the international arena.

To be noted here especially is the fact that the non-aligned countries successfully unite and cooperate with each other on the principle of independence. With a bigger say and impact they take concerted actions in dealing with world politics. On the international arena many problems are solved properly by their united strength and efforts.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States clearly showed the great role and united strength of the Non-Alignment in strengthening the struggle of the peoples of new-emerging forces against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism and for national liberation, sovereignty, peace and social progress. The "resolution on the Korean problem" adopted at the conference expressed active support to and firm solidarity with the righteous cause of the Korean people.

The resolution on the Korean question and many other reasonable decisions and resolutions were adopted in line with the trend of the times by the united efforts of the member states of the Non-Alignment at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and a series of other international conferences that followed the said summit conference.

Thanks to the collective joint struggle of the non-aligned countries, the old international order arbitrarily set up by the imperialists is now being destroyed and new, fair international order is being established. The high-handed actions of the imperialists ended in a complete fiasco.

The Non-Alignment is, indeed, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force that advances our era, an era of independence.

Before long the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States will be opened against the historic background of the ever-mounting people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national independence and sovereignty and the ever-increasing vitality of the Non-Alignment on the international arena. In view of the scale and the importance of the problems to be discussed, the conference will become a conference of great significance in the development of the Non-Alignment and many problems will be discussed and settled in conformity with the common interests of the non-aligned countries.

Scared by the rapid expansion and development of the Non-Alignment, the imperialists and reactionaries are now trying their hardest to prevent the influence of this movement and destroy it. But they can never stamp out this movement which is in its heyday.

The Non-Alignment is invincible because it is marching forward under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

## Earliest Convocation of Great National Congress Proposed Again

### —A Grand Report Meeting Held to Mark 30th Anniversary of Formation of DFRF—

A grand report meeting was held in Pyongyang on July 21 to mark the 30th anniversary of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland which was formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Seen on the background were a picture of Mt. Paekdu-san, symbolic of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader in the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and a flag of the DPRK, the glorious cradleland of Juche, which was founded with that tradition at its strong root.

Also seen at the meeting hall were the slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and "May the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life and good health!"

Comrades Kim Il, Kim Dong Gyu, Kang Ryang Uk and Pak Sung Chul and other leadership cadres and leading personnel in various fields took up the rostrum.

A congratulatory message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent to the political parties, social organizations and the people of all walks of life affiliated with the DFRF on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its formation was read out at the meeting amid enthusiastic applause of its attendants.

Then a silk banner to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the name of the CC of the DFRF was conveyed to Comrade Kim Il, when the meeting hall was swept across by the boundless respect and reverence and intense loyalty to the respected and beloved leader.

At the meeting, Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Presidium Member of the CC of the DFRF, made a report.

The report summed up the brilliant achievements the DFRF had made and the experience it gained under the great leader's wise guidance and paternal care in the past 30 years following its formation by him, and referred to the need to form a national united front for the whole country so as to achieve at the earliest date the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest task of the nation.

At the meeting a letter of pledge to the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The meeting also adopted a letter to the south Korean political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life amid thunderous applause.

The letter quoted the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as saying: **"In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully, a national united front should be formed for the whole country on the principle of great national unity,"** and continued:

We solemnly propose once again to convene as early as possible a Great National Congress with the participation of the political parties, social organizations and personages of all circles in the north and the south and even overseas compatriots organizations and overseas compatriots, reflecting the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

The letter said:

As for the date of a Great National Congress, the sooner, the better. As for its venue, Pyongyang where circumstances and conditions for it are provided or any other place in the homeland that may be chosen upon the agreement of the two sides.

We consider it necessary to hold at an early date a working-level meeting consisting of representatives of all the political parties, social organizations and various circles in the north and the south, form a joint preparatory committee at the meeting and discuss and decide all the problems concerning the convocation of a Great National Congress, in order to promote it.

We express the conviction that our patriotism-imbued proposal, which is to play a great role in overcoming the difficulty in the way of national reunification, will enjoy extensive support at home and abroad and find your positive response.

The letter pointed out that the split of the country which spelt out all the misfortune and calamity to our people should be tolerated no longer and a stauncher struggle be waged to reunify the country at the earliest possible date, holding aloft the sacred banner of anti-US, national salvation.

The letter said that the country's reunification should be attained only through the struggle and that the people of all strata and personages from the political parties and social organizations in south Korea should continue to carry on a vigorous struggle to force the US imperialist aggression troops to take off the "UN forces" berets and pull out of south Korea, to destroy the fascist "revitalization" system and topple the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, to democratize the society and establish a democratic coalition government represented by the people of broad segments including workers and peasants.

The letter urged the south Korean people and the fellow countrymen overseas to turn out as one in the honourable struggle to carry through the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification clarified by the great leader, and declared that our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is just and is enjoying the unqualified support and encouragement from the peoples the world over.

The report meeting closed with the singing in chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung", the immortal revolutionary paean.

# Always Believing in the Strength of the Masses of People

**The history of socialist construction in Korea is a history of arduous struggle attended with stern trials and a history of great creation, adorned with "miracles of the 20th century". It is a history of the pre-eminent leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of creation and construction.**

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

**"Our Party has always been able to win victories because it believed in the strength of the people and gave full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity, thus encouraging them to realize themselves all potentialities and reserves and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit our true realities."**

Brilliantly incorporating the immortal Juche idea in the leadership of the masses, the great leader always believes in the strength of the masses of the people, finds himself among the working people, instills in them indomitable fighting spirit and resourceful wisdom and thus enables them to work miracles and make innovations. Through this seasoned leadership he has led the socialist construction in Korea.

The high tempo of economic construction symbolized by Chollima and all other miraculous successes in Korea are the brilliant fruit of the great leader's well-advised guidance, and so is the strength which enabled Korea to perform such a miracle as picking herself up like an undying bird from war debris in the postwar days.

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The three-year long Korean war forced upon by the US imperialist aggressors laid a serious obstacle to the struggle of our people for socialist construction. The brutal US imperialists, while frantically trying to realize their aggressive design, showered an average of 18 bombs per square kilometre on the northern half of the Republic. Towns and villages in all parts of the country were burnt to the ground and factories and enterprises destroyed.

The US imperialists prattled that Korea would not be able to get back on her feet in 100 years. And even many friends who sympathized with us Korean people were worried that the severe destruction would cause difficulties in postwar rehabilitation and construction. It was hard for the Korean people to decide what to begin with and how to go about rehabilitation.

Though they were faced with such serious difficulties, our people were never depressed and did not waver in the least.

The people trusted the leader, and the leader trusted the people.

The great leader was firmly convinced that as long as the people, territory, Party and the people's power existed, a new life could be built however severe the destruction was and however difficult the situation was. He roused the entire people to throw themselves into a struggle for postwar rehabilitation.

The prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people being his first consideration, the great leader went to factories and villages with the blueprints for the building of a new life he had drawn up during wartime, without taking time off to recover from the pressure of the war.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant

On July 28, 1953, the day after the end of the war, a Pyongyang mass meeting was held to celebrate the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War. From the platform of the meeting, he went straight to the Kangnam Brick Works. Early in the morning of the following day he visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill and the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works.

On August 3 the great leader called at the Kangson Steel Plant. Covered with ten and several thousands of bomb craters, the plant looked like a honeycomb. He looked round every corner of the factory compound, pushing his way through the thickly-grown weeds. After the round of inspection he suggested that all sit round together to discuss ways and means for the reconstruction of the plant. But at that time there was not a single building in the plant which remained undamaged and was decent enough to invite him to step in. That day the great leader seated himself on the remains of a wall demolished by bombing, under a half-burnt poplar and discussed reconstruction with the workers who sat around him.

First he listened attentively to the views of the workers about the reconstruction of the plant and then taught them in detail the orientation and ways and means for the reconstruction of the plant.

The great leader instructed that main stress should be put on the smelting of iron and even an electric furnace be rebuilt quickly without dispersing work forces. And saying that the plant should be reconstructed and expanded into a more modernly-equipped metallurgical plant, not restoring it to the original state, he stressed that the plant should be reconstructed by our own efforts and with our own equipment, materials and techniques. He explained minutely that rehabilitation could be pushed ahead in other domains of the national economy only when this plant was restored before any other factories and steel was turned out. He said in an emphatic tone that the plant should concentrate efforts on the reconstruction of the steel shop and thus pour molten iron over the occipita of the Yankees who raved that Korea would not be able to stand up again for 100 years.

That day the fatherly leader visited workers' houses and said that houses should be built before anything else. He even took measures for the medical treatment of a feeble worker.

Hearing the words of the great leader full of conviction and ardor, the workers visualized a Juche-oriented big steel plant which would rise from a heap of ashes. And enjoying his benevolent fatherly affection, they pictured in their minds a happier and worthwhile life of the morrow.

All the hearts of steel-makers were aglow with a fervent zeal to rebuild the plant at the earliest possible date as the great leader wished to and in accordance with the ways and means indicated by him. The whole plant began to seethe with activity.

In the course of his energetic on-the-spot guidance that lasted over a week, the great leader deeply acquainted himself with the actual conditions of factories and villages and encouraged the working people and brought to completion his plan for postwar rehabilitation thrashed out in the days of war. And on August 5 he convened the historic Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At the Plenary Meeting the great leader set forth the basic line for postwar economic construction—giving priority to heavy industry alongside the development of light industry and agriculture—a great and original line which illuminated the road of economic rehabilitation and development and socialist construction and firmly guaranteed success.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

**"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture."**

The basic line for economic construction set forth by the great leader was a completely new line which was without precedent in the history of economic construction. The great leader who does not follow any existing formula or theory but finds a key to the solution of all problems from the unswerving standpoint of Juche put forward the new line suited to our actual conditions, scientifically calculating the requirement governing the economic development and actual possibilities in our country and reflecting the desire and burning enthusiasm of our people to build a self-supporting national economy in the spirit of self-reliance as early as possible.

As he is the great leader who finds himself always among the people and shares life and death, sweets and bitters with them and clearly sees through the realities with his unusual wisdom and scientific perspicacity, the line advanced by him fully reflected the will and desire of the people and was immediately accepted by the people as their own and became the banner of struggle rousing the toiling masses to great feats.

As there were wise leadership of the great leader and the strength of our people who rose up as one under his leadership, Korea began to rise from war debris and could advance at the speed of Chollima and turn into a socialist industrial state with a solid independent national economy.

**Li Chan Sun**

# Rapidly Developing Korea's Juche-based Industry

Pre-liberation Korea was a underdeveloped, colonial and semi-feudal country. It was under the occupation by the Japanese imperialists, subjected to their burglarious colonial plunder. Every year they took away millions of tons of raw materials and fuel including coal and iron ore and retarded the development of processing industry in our country and destroyed even our traditional handicrafts, in order to reduce it to a market for their manufactured goods.

As a result, the post-liberation days found Korea without any foundations of industry. It was not in a position to turn out a simple machine and even pencil and match properly.

This centuries-old backwardness of Korean industry was completely eliminated in a short span of time after liberation thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader advanced the policy of building a modern industry diversified in its development and fed mainly with domestic raw materials and wisely led the people to put it into practice with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Our people under his wise guidance carried through his original policy of industrial construction with the indomitable will, with the result that an independent modern industry has been built.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"With socialist industrialization now a fact, our industry is a well-balanced structure, equipped with new techniques, and one with enormous potentialities, relying mainly on domestic raw material resources."**

Our industry developed at a high rate, rare in the history of modern industry. Industrial production developed at the high annual average of 19.1 per cent throughout the period of industrialization, 1957-1970. By 1970 the value of gross industrial output was 11.6 times that of 1956. This means that our country caught up with the advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of major industrial products such as steel, electricity, coal, chemical fertilizers and cement and surpassed them in some items.

The historic task of industrialization—which took other countries a full century or even a few centuries—was accomplished in our country in a short time, in only 14 years.

During the period that followed industrialization, our industry showed an increase of 18.4 per cent on an yearly average and the magnificent Six-Year Plan was fulfilled in 4 years and 8 months.

Our heavy industry, with an engineering industry at its core, is well-equipped.

The engineering industry, the heart of heavy industry, turns out various kinds of machine tools, precision machines, large-size machines and complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories. Our ferrous metallurgical industry is equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing. We have all the key branches of heavy industry such as modern chemical industry, organic and inorganic, and mighty electric power, extractive and building-materials industries.

Light industry also made quick development. The up-to-date light industry bases were set up, able to meet the working people's demand for consumer goods ranging from draperies to products for cultural use.

Our heavy industry with diversified production structures is outfitted with modern technology. In recent years in particular, full-scale automation was dynamically pushed forward in industry in accordance with the policy of carrying out the three major tasks of technical revolution, with the result that the level of technological equipment reached a new high stage.

One of the features of our Juche industry is that it develops relying on domestic raw materials. Herein lies one of the sources of tremendous potentialities of our industry.

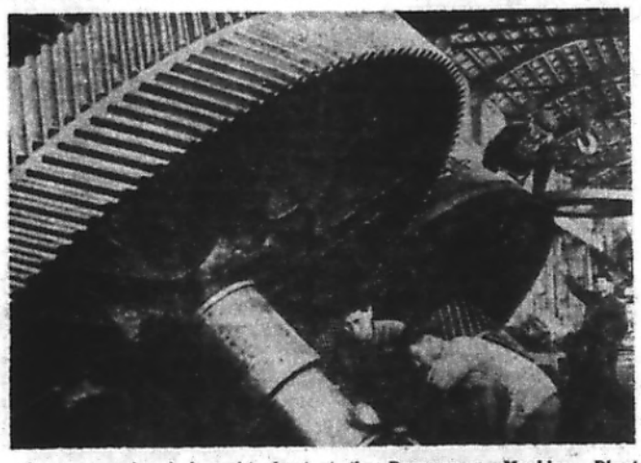
Now, our industry is 75 per cent self-reliant in regard to raw materials.

Thanks to the powerful Juche industry our industrial production keeps increasing at a high rate, unaffected by the world-wide crisis of raw materials and economic upheavals.

Under a plan for the 10 major perspective goals of socialist economic construction our annual industrial output will be: 12 million tons of steel, 1 million tons of non-ferrous metal, 100 million tons of coal, 50,000 million kwh of electricity, 20 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of machinery and 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers. These goals will be attained a few years later.

Our industry which produced only a few thousands of tons of steel immediately after liberation is now advancing toward the target of 12 million tons of steel. This is a great stride forward indeed.

**Li Chan**



A new upswing is brought about at the Ryongsong Machine Plant in the production of large-size machines, the result of the intensified "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement"

# *Automation Pushed Forward Dynamically*

Automation is progressing apace in different branches of our industry in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of carrying out the three major tasks of technical revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

**"Production processes should be completely automated to eliminate heat-affected labour once and for all in the iron and steel, chemical and cement industries as well as in all other industries where work is done in excessive heat."**

The great leader's teaching is permeated with his tender affection for our working class and all other toiling masses who were freed from exploitation and oppression. In fact, one of the fatherly leader's deep concerns is how to extricate them even from toilsome work for good and thus provide them with complete equality in labour so that they may fully enjoy even more independent and creative life.

The Party, which vigorously strives to carry through the great leader's lofty concept, gave an energetic guidance in the struggle to fulfil the historic task of full-scale automation.

The technical revolution for automation progressed at an exceptionally fast pace through the vigorous "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" launched under the revolutionary slogan: "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in the ideology, technology and culture!" In this course great success was made.

Following the Party's policy, the workers and technicians of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, one of the leading metallurgical centres in our country, mapped out a bold, extensive plan for technical innovation drive aimed at automation and put it into practice through a speed campaign. The result was that a fine example was set in the struggle for the application of automation.

The automation project at the screening centre, which would have usually taken one year, was brought to completion in only one month. In its wake the automation and remote-control system was introduced in all the major production processes. Thus the overall automation, with remote-control system at its basis, has been applied to the steel shop, the screening centre, the blast furnace shop and other major production processes. Consequently, work has become much easier than before, with less than one-fourth of manpower previously expended in production, but the output is on a sharp increase.

Such technical innovation was observed at the Kangson Steel Plant, Munpyong Smeltery and other steel and iron works in different parts of the country.

Dynamic efforts were made to automate the production processes in cement and chemical industries, too.

The February 8 Cement Factory is no exception. Automation and remote-control system was successfully introduced in the main production processes including sintering kilns. The apparatuses of industrial television were installed in the sintering kiln shop to watch the inside of the kilns where flames of a thousand and hundreds of degrees are raging. The operation at over 10 production processes including raw material shop, the system for feeding raw materials and fuel, the ventilation system and the system for transporting clinker is conducted under the control from the aggregate control board. Besides, a network of communication by telephone and walkie-talkie covers the whole factory to facilitate the production control.

At present the per-capita output of factory employees has grown 1.6 times what it was two years ago.

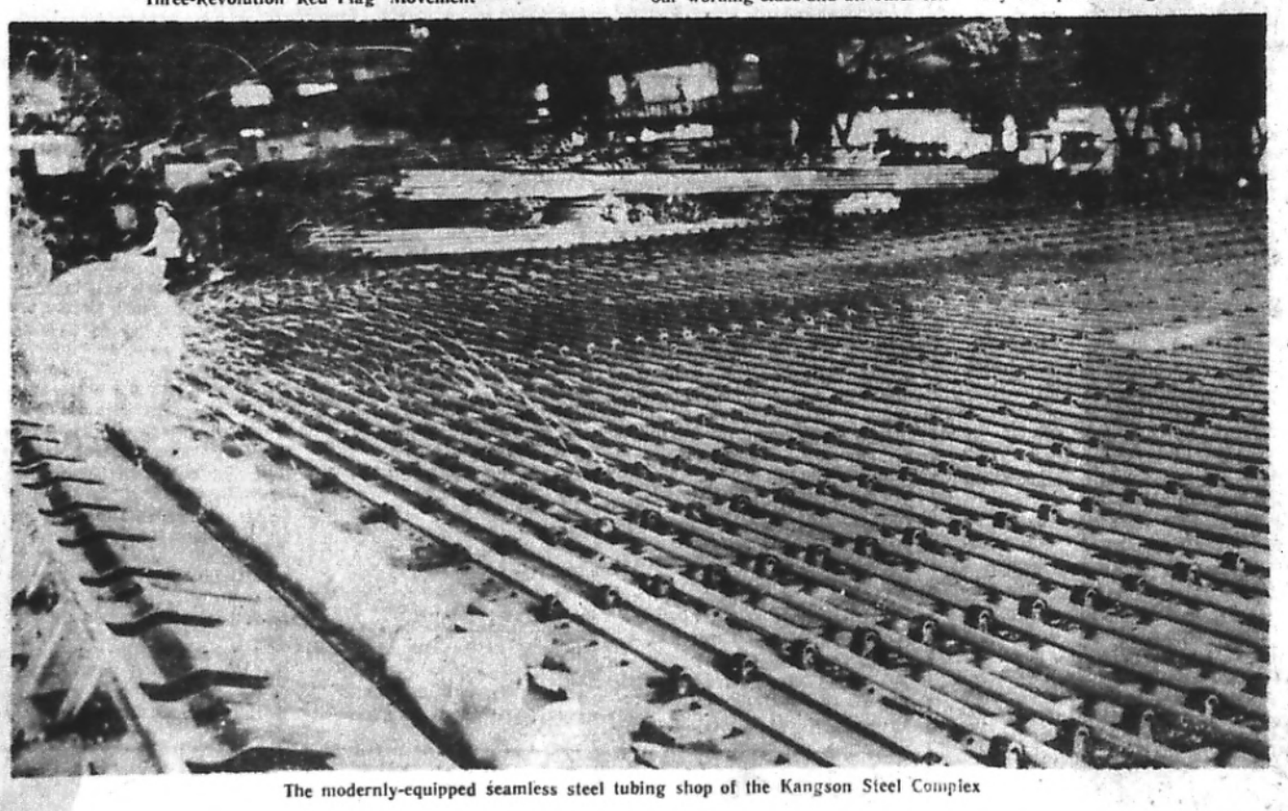
The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Factory, one of the big manufacturers of artificial fibre in our country, has developed into a modernized chemical fibre production centre as a result of the massive endeavour to automate and remote-control production processes so as to completely eliminate harmful labour.

The outdated equipment in the main production processes of the factory has been replaced with the up-to-date automated equipment, and a large-scale aggregate ventilation system completed.

Automation has been pushed ahead dynamically at a large number of factories and enterprises including cement factories in Haeju and Sunghori, the February 8 Vinalon Complex and other chemical and cement factories.

In our country the heat-affected labour, harmful work and labour-consuming, backbreaking work are being eliminated gradually thanks to the intensive technical innovation drive for automation which is afoot under the policy of carrying out the three major tasks of technical revolution.

**An Song Gu**



The modernly-equipped seamless steel tubing shop of the Kangson Steel Complex

# In Economic Policy: "Juche" Pays Off in DPRK

**Excerpt from Article by Wilfred Burchett**

Independence and self-sufficiency are the key points in the very swift development of the economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

According to the country's leadership, this has almost completely insulated the DPRK's internal economic developments from external factors such as the fuel crisis or any of the other periodic economic crises of the capitalist world.

In general, however, because the country has built up a virtually weather-proof and highly self-sufficient agriculture and a powerful industry for which most raw materials are locally available, the present world economic crisis has only a marginal influence on internal developments.

DPRK President Kim Il Sung gave me one important example: **"Some of our scientists suggested that we build oil-fueled thermal power plants claiming that they could be built more quickly and cheaply,"** he said.

**"But I objected. Construction time of petro-power plants may be shorter, but operating costs are higher. As our country has many rivers, I argued, we should use our own hydro-power resources; as it also abounds in coal, we can build thermo-power plants as well. Why build petro-power plants and be dependent on imported oil? Now the world is suffering from a fuel crisis but our country is free from this. Our scientists have now realized more keenly the correctness of our Party's policy in developing the power industry based on our own resources.**

**"The same can be said,"** continued President Kim Il Sung, **"regarding raw materials. We have firmly adhered to the policy of developing industry strictly by relying on our own raw materials. At present we meet more than 70% of the raw material requirements for our industry. Commodity prices have sharply spiraled in many countries due to the crisis in raw materials, but such price fluctuations are unknown in our country...."**

North Korea is exceptionally well-placed to pursue such a self-reliant policy in industrial expansion. The country mines some 160 types of useful minerals, produces 140 types of processed nonferrous metals—including lead, zinc and copper in large quantities— and mines the various rare metals needed for semiconductors. Planned production for processed nonferrous metals in the near future is one million tons. **"With such a quantity,"** remarked President Kim Il Sung with a huge smile, **"I think we shall be able to get a tremendous amount of foreign trade. Our lead and zinc even now hold an important place in world markets. They say that when our supplies are not available, the prices of lead and zinc rise appreciably on the world markets."**

The "Juche" concept of self-reliance precludes the dumping of nonprocessed raw materials on the world markets for the technically developed countries to reap the profits of refining and processing. The President stressed this point with regard to iron ore: **"Our country abounds in iron with a rich metal content,"** he said. **"We do not sell the mined ore to other countries unprocessed. We prefer to produce our own iron and steel to manufacture our own machines—and sell the machines to other countries. Because we build blast furnaces and produce mining equipment by ourselves, it is quite feasible for us to produce 10 to 12 million tons of steel according to plans for the near future."**

Visiting the Pyongyang Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, it was surprising to learn that north Korea at present manufactures some 30,000 machine tools annually, exporting them to 40 countries including the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia and most other East European countries. A specialist explained that attractive factors for importers were the high speed of many of their boring and planing machines, combined with their simplicity of operation.

Once the 10 million ton steel output is attained, north Korea plans an annual output of five million tons of machinery of all types, a proportion of which will be exported. Another big export item at the present time is hard alloys, over 1,000 types of which are presently produced.

# Reunifying the Country Is the Supreme National Task of the Korean People

THE great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"The most important problem arising at the present stage of the Korean revolution is to achieve the country's reunification. It is the greatest desire and supreme revolutionary task of our nation to reunify the divided country."**

This teaching of the great leader is based on a scientific analysis of the grave consequences brought to our social development and our people's life owing to the territorial partition and national division. His teaching represents a militant banner which rouses all the Korean people to the struggle to reunify the country.

Though more than 30 years have passed since its liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, our country still remains divided into the north and the south and it has not yet been reunified, and the south Korean people find themselves destined to colonial slavery as ever against their will. The miseries and sufferings the territorial division spelled to our nation for long years are indescribably great and bitter.

Reunifying the country is the most urgent and loftiest national task of our nation, the fulfilment of which brooks no further delay at present.

It is because, first of all, Korea is one and the Korean nation homogeneous from time immemorial.

The Korean people are a single nation who shared life and death and harmoniously lived in the same land with one and the same language, culture and custom for thousands of years. Our nation has no minority. For the Korean people who had lived in a unified state for ages and whose history and cultural traditions are the same, national division is quite unimaginable. Further, it is absolutely impermissible for them to live separated from each other in two parts in our time.

But the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea resulted in dividing our country into the north and the south, and due to their interference and aggressive manoeuvres, the reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of our nation, has not been realized and our people have been undergoing the sufferings of national split for over 30 years now, though a new generation has grown up.

Our country's division is a national calamity imposed upon us by none other than the US imperialists. For our people it is a completely abnormal situation and a tragedy which should and must be terminated.

Nevertheless, the separatists within and without are persisting in their plot to create "two Koreas" for a permanent division of Korea. But Korea should never be bisected in the form of "two Koreas", she must be reunified at all costs.

Therefore, it is the greatest and noblest national task of our people to end the partition and reunify the divided territory and nation as early as possible.

Reunifying the country is the supreme national task, because, in the next place, the territorial division and national split are the main factor widening the gap between the north and the south, erasing national community and impeding the co-ordinated development of the country.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the most advanced socialist system has been established in the northern half of the Republic and this system is being consolidated and developed steadily. In contrast, south Korea as a colonial, semi-feudal society has been converted into a complete colonial military base of the US imperialists.

The socialist independent national economy established in the north has grown incomparably powerful, demonstrating its great strength, whereas south Korea's economy, reduced to an appendage of foreign monopoly capital, has gone totally bankrupt and its people are floundering in medieval backwardness and poverty, ignorance and benightedness owing to the colonial enslavement policy of US imperialism.

In the northern half of the Republic, national culture keeps flowering brilliantly. But things are quite different in south Korea. As a result of the cultural penetration of the US imperialists and Japanese reactionaries national culture and good manners and customs peculiar to our nation are wantonly trampled underfoot, decadent Yankee culture and "Japanese fashions and Japanese way of life" are predominant, with all descriptions of immorality and depravity being practiced everywhere. Even the national language, a pride of our nation, is gradually degenerating into a hodgepodge of foreign languages, beautiful national art has disappeared or is being desecrated, the native way of life of the Korean people is spoiled and the south Korean people are in a grave position of losing the peculiarity of the Korean nation.

Consequently, the differences between the north and the south in all fields of politics, economy and culture are being widened day after day and the national community of the Korean people, a single nation, is gradually fading out.

On account of the territorial partition and national division, the national ties are totally cut off in all the political, economic and cultural spheres of the north and the south, all the achievements made by the northern half of the Republic in socialist construction fail to serve the rehabilitation and development of the ruined south Korean economy and national culture and the improvement of the deteriorated people's livelihood in south Korea, and the inexhaustible domestic natural resources and the people's wisdom cannot be enlisted and utilized for the co-ordinated development of the north and the south.

Hence, achieving the reunification of the country is the greatest revolutionary task affecting the national existence and a matter of vital importance in realizing the ardent desire and lofty aspirations of the people in the north and the south to live harmoniously in a unified sovereign and independent state, wealthy and strong.

Another reason why the country's reunification is the supreme national task can be explained by the fact that it enables us to establish national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale and liberate the south Korean people from colonial slavery and win the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Independence is vital to a country and nation. Only when independence is maintained, is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of a nation and achieve the national independence and prosperity. No nation wants to be shackled to others and will tolerate the domination of foreign aggressors.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people achieved the restoration of the fatherland through a vigorous struggle to free themselves from the yoke of imperialist rule and established national sovereignty in the northern half of the Republic.

However, due to the colonial policy of US imperialism toward south Korea and its nation-splitting line, national sovereignty is totally trampled underfoot in the south and the people there are going in rags and suffering from hunger under double and treble oppression and exploitation and they are subjected to unbearable national profanity and contempt by the US imperialist aggressors and thus even their right to live is constantly menaced.

The Korean people cannot connive at the miserable plight in which our compatriots and brothers of one and the same descent are suffering all manner of national insult and maltreatment under the hoof of the foreign aggressor troops, with the country and nation kept dismembered.

Without driving the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and reunifying the country the south Korean people cannot be emancipated from misery and tribulation, nor can the national-liberation revolution be completed on a nation-wide scale, nor can an everlasting earthly paradise be built for the people of south Korea.

Still another reason why the country's reunification is the supreme national task is that the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and the country's division are the source of keying up tension in Korea and increasing the mistrust between the north and the south and engendering the danger of war.

Aggression and war are attributes of imperialism. The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are seeking to tide over their political and economic crises through aggression and war provocation.

The US imperialists are stepping up their manoeuvres for perpetual occupation of south Korea to keep hold on south Korea as the last colonial base in Asia and realize their aggressive design to swallow up the whole of Korea and dominate Asia and the rest of the world.

It is clear to everyone that as long as the aggressive forces of imperialism are allowed to remain in one part of a country, peace cannot be expected on any account.

The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and the country's division imposed upon our people a war and the resultant tragic bloodshed.

The continuation of the division constitutes a root cause still exacerbating tension in Korea and jeopardizing the Asian and world peace.

The US imperialists have brought into south Korea huge aggressive forces and quantities of up-to-date lethal weapons including nuclear arms in disregard of our proposal to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly calling for dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea. Thus they are feverishly raising war clamours and seriously threatening the northern half of the Republic.

From this it follows that so long as the US imperialists remain in south Korea and our nation is kept divided, a durable peace cannot be guaranteed in Korea and other parts of the world. The division of Korea should not be continued any longer from the national standpoint of our people, in the light of the ideals of the non-aligned movement and universal peace or from the humanitarian point of view. An end to the territorial partition is a matter of great urgency.

Soon after the country's division, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic set it as the supreme national task to reunify the country and have all along exerted every sincere effort for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This notwithstanding, all our sincere efforts failed to succeed, because the US imperialists and the successive puppet bandits of south Korea answered these efforts with war moves and military provocations each time.

The Korean people will chase out the US imperialist aggressors from south Korea and achieve the reunification of the country with the active support and encouragement of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, countries of new-emerging forces and other revolutionary countries and peoples of the world and thus go a long way toward the peace and security of the world.

**Choe Si Hwan**

**PHOTOS:**
More than 30 years have already passed since the locomotive whistles died away. Even that big tree seems to tell about the prolonged, agonizing suffering of national split.

Due to the Military Demarcation Line extending across the railway, our fellow countrymen in the north and south are not allowed to freely travel about their soil and do not know whether their families, relatives and friends in the other part of the country are alive or not.

Who brought about this tragedy? It is precisely the US imperialists who are blocking the road to reunification by occupying south Korea.

# North-South Economic Ties Must Be Rejoined at Earliest Date

**The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:**

**"...our country, although not very big, is endowed with fertile land and a mild climate, and therefore, to take this into account, we should measure it not by the square metre but by the cubic metre."**

The landscape of our country is picturesque, with its green mountains and blue rivers. Having a great abundance of gold and silver and other varied mineral resources, Korea has been well known as a "country full of treasures" from time immemorial, rarely to be seen elsewhere.

The kinds of underground resources including gold, silver, iron, coal, etc., are more than 320, counting only those already discovered. The deposits of gold, silver, coal, iron and tungsten are so rich that it will take thousands of years to exploit them all. This country ranks first in the world in graphite and magnesite deposits.

It is rich in hydropower resources, too.

Bound by the sea on three sides, it has abundant aquatic resources.

There is a vast expanse of fertile fields in the south. Fruit trees grow well on the hills, high and low.

So, people often refer to an Arcadia in describing our country with its rich natural resources and ample output of farm produce.

But, our country was bisected. The economic ties between the north and the south has been severed long since. This has ruled out the possibility of coordinated use of the inexhaustible natural resources in the north and the south. Now, there is a staggering difference between the north and the south in economic development.

The people in the northern half of the Republic under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung built a strong socialist country with a developed industry and agriculture in a brief span of time—only 14 years—after the war, although there were many difficulties caused by the ravages of war and the split of the country. We can now see before us broad vistas leading to an ideal society of mankind.

In fact, if our people had been in a unified Korea under the guidance of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung without witnessing the territorial partition, they could have exploited the unlimited quantity of natural resources throughout the country in a coordinated way. Then, this certainly would have brought them to enjoy a modern life in greater abundance and demonstrate their might before the whole world with pride.

However, the territorial division and resultant severance of the economic ties between the north and the south prevented coordinated development of the national economy. The south Korean economy in particular has gone bankrupt due to the colonial plunder of the US imperialists and the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their running dogs. And the unbearable misery and distress have been spelled out to the south Korean people.

As known to the public, south Korea has now fallen hopelessly in debt to the foreign countries and turned into a living hell where the people are ill-clad and undernourished.

The mighty economic asset provided by the powerful heavy industry in the north is not intended only for the northerners.

The Government of our Republic proposed to the south Korean authorities more than once that the economic cooperation and interchange be effected between the north and south even before national reunification so that the south Korean economy could be saved from the catastrophic bankruptcy and the people from the dire predicament.

Nonetheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique turned down all our patriotism-imbued proposals and kept following the road of national ruin, depending on the outside forces. As a result, the south Korean economy is bogged down deeper in straits and the people are impoverished still more.

Today south Korea has to import iron from faraway foreign countries at high price though it can make available the colossal amount of iron ore in the north. This increases the dependence of the south Korean economy on foreign countries more and more.

The serious difficulties in fuel and raw materials now affecting the south Korean economy are accredited to its dependence upon other countries for crude oil and mineral ores, although there are inexhaustible deposits of coal and other mineral ores in the north.

This is not all miseries and misfortunes that torment the south Korean people now.

The south Korean fishermen are not permitted to engage in fishing freely, with big shoals under their nose, because of the "fishing limits" set by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in an attempt to prevent them from getting in touch with the fishermen of the north on the sea. The south Korean peasants are forced to use the chemical fertilizers imported from the United States, though unsuitable to their soil conditions, despite of the powerful chemical fertilizer production base in the north.

The result is that the once fertile farmland has been devastated. South Korea was the former granary of Korea, whose grain output was enough to meet all our people's demand. Now, 3-4 million tons of food have to be imported every year. South Korea is virtually reduced to a famine-stricken area.

The south Korean people are daily getting impoverished, fooled by this way or that, whereas the foreign monopoly capitalists are getting fat by exploiting them.

An irrefutable proof of this is that south Korea is indebted to the tune of over 15,000 million dollars.

In an effort to pay them back, the Pak Jung Hiites are selling out south Korean children to foreign countries under the cloak of "adopted sons or daughters" and the adults under the guise of "emigrants", while tendering the south Korean women to lewd foreign tourists to gratify their lust. This is how matters stand with south Korea nowadays.

Even according to the figures released by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of late, the amount of money that has to be paid back for five years from next year to 1981 will reach 9,400 million dollars, the principal and interests put together.

Little wonder south Korea has become a "land alien to us" as the south Korean publications describe.

Facts glaringly show that the territorial partition is a big stumbling block to coordinated development of the national economy and, further, is making south Korea shackled to foreign monopoly capitalists more tightly as a colony.

This explains what the US imperialists and Japanese reactionaries are after in stubbornly opposing Korea's reunification.

The split of the country must be brought to an end and the severed economic ties between the north and south be rejoined at the earliest possible date for the coordinated development of the national economy, too.

**— Kim Dong Ok**

# "What We Want Is Reunification"

The following is an excerpt from an essay written by Li Hyo Son, teacher of a girls high school in south Korea. In this essay he expressed his ardent desire for national reunification.

...

Movieman An Sok Ju is no more now. He wrote a children's song under the title "What We Want Is Independence" around August 15 (the day when the Japanese imperialists were driven out of Korea subsequent to their unconditional surrender), though he himself was not a professional writer of juvenile songs.

**It runs:**

What we want is independence.
Independence is what we cry for even in dream.
Let's win independence,
independence,
With all our might!
Independence will keep our compatriots alive.
It will bring back our country.
Hail independence!

**Hail independence!**

An Sok Ju made his son set this song to music. Now, it is quite popular among the people.

The agreeable melody of the song comes from a sweet mouth. It sounds really appealing and sad, however.

With the formation of the Military Demarcation Line the prospect for independence seemed to recede far off. The song "What We Want Is Independence" was changed into "What We Want Is Reunification". Some modifications were made on the words.

**It reads:**

What we want is reunification.
Reunification is what we cry for even in dream.
Reunification will keep our compatriots alive.
Let's attain reunification!
Reunification will keep our compatriots alive.
Let's lay down our lives for reunification!
Hail reunification!
Hail reunification!

It sounds far more appealing and stirring than the song "What We Want Is Independence". The words "Let's lay down our lives for reunification" make our hearts bleed and move us to tears. It is even a pity to see the lovely children singing it with their sweet mouths, in silvery voice.

...

The grown-ups seldom sing that song. Instead, they listen to the children singing it. The children who used to chant it are now grown-ups. They sing it aloud no longer like they did in childhood. But deep-seated in their minds is the melody of that children's song, tinged with bitter hatred against the authorities.

Our children now chant the song "What We Want Is Reunification" so appealingly and so earnestly. I wonder when its wording will be changed again.

# Process of Preliminary Talks between the North-South Red Cross Organizations

AS is well known, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has made all sincere efforts to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country since the territorial division.

It advanced since liberation concrete proposals on independent and peaceful reunification at each period and stage of the development of the situation. Their number totalled more than 150. In October 1954 after the ceasefire the Eighth Session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly proposed to convene a joint conference of the representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of various strata in the north and south of Korea or a joint conference of the Supreme People's Assembly and the National Assembly of south Korea in Pyongyang or in Seoul to discuss the question of the country's reunification. The First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held in September 1957 put forward a proposal to the south Korean side to conclude an agreement on reducing the armies of the north and south to 100,000 men or less respectively and on not using arms against each other after driving the US imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea. It also put forward proposals on holding free general elections and instituting a north-south Confederation as a transitional measure for reunification.

Among these proposals were humanitarian measures run through with lofty compatriotism, eager to accelerate the country's reunification and alleviate as early as possible the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south.

Particularly, the Government of our Republic proposed scores of times to the south Korean side to discuss the question of exchanging correspondence between separated fellow countrymen, effecting travel of people and rescuing sufferers.

But the United States and the south Korean authorities turned down all the fair and aboveboard humanitarian proposals of our side each time, saying that they were for the sake of "propaganda".

We, however, have never relaxed our effort even for a moment to achieve the country's reunification and alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen.

President Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the DPRK and the respected and beloved leader of our people, in his August 6, 1971 speech, made a scientific analysis of the fast-changing internal and external situation and put forward a new proposal for wide-range negotiations, expressing our readiness to have contacts at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea, as a measure for opening a new phase in the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea."**

As strong support for the new policy clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was voiced by people at home and abroad, the south Korean authorities were obliged to come out to the dialogue with us though in the form of the Red Cross talks.

On September 20, 1971, preliminary talks for the preparation of the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations opened at Panmunjom amid the great expectation and interest of the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

The preliminary talks were to discuss and decide agenda items and the place, date and procedures of the full-dress talks and a series of other questions.

At its first sitting we put forward the following concrete proposals covering all necessary problems:

**Firstly,** the place of the full-dress talks.

The full-dress talks shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul in principle, but at Panmunjom for the time being until the south Korean side finishes practical preparations for holding it in Seoul and the conference hall for the talks built at Panmunjom by the side of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

**Secondly,** the date of the full-dress talks.

The talks shall be held as early as possible to meet the unanimous expectation of the Korean people in the north and the south for the full-dress talks and the date shall be confirmed after an agreement is reached on the place of the full-dress talks.

**Thirdly,** the agenda of the full-dress talks.

1) Realizing free travel and mutual visits between the separated families, relatives and friends in the north and the south.

2) Effecting free correspondence among the separated families, relatives and friends in the north and the south.

3) Searching for the families scattered in the north and the south and arranging their meetings.

**Fourthly,** members of the delegation and other procedures of the talks.

The delegation from each side shall consist of 5 to 7 members with the chief of the Red Cross organization as its head.

The talks shall be open or closed to the public and consultation held separately on the procedures of the talks.

As can be seen above, our proposal proceeds from the lofty compatriotism-inspiring love and humanitarian stand to mitigate even a little the sufferings of kinsmen and friends scattered in the north and the south, and it is a just and reasonable proposal fully reflecting the desire of the entire Korean people to remove the barriers between the north and the south and bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

But the south Korean side openly resorted to the delaying tactics from the first day of the talks.

The south Korean side, showing no interest in the discussion of the basic problems to be dealt with at the preliminary talks, obstructed the progress of the talks by raising such secondary and insignificant problems as the disposition of suite members and form of speech.

The major differences of views between the two sides at the preliminary talks were:

**Firstly,** the place of the full-dress talks.

Our side put forward a concrete and realistic proposal that Pyongyang and Seoul be designated as the place of the full-dress talks in principle and the talks be held at Panmunjom for the time being until the south Korean side made preparations for the talks in Seoul as a step to open the full-dress talks as early as possible in reflection of the unanimous expectation and desire of the whole nation watching the humanitarian talks with great interest.

In choosing even Panmunjom as the place of the full-dress talks our side took into consideration the facts that the south Korean side refused to accept each time our invariable proposal on holding the north-south dialogue in Pyongyang and Seoul and that no practical preparations for holding talks at once in Seoul had been made. This proposal was a humanitarian and compatriotism-inspiring one.

But the south Korean side categorically rejected this fair proposal.

This was why the entire fellow countrymen in the north and the south and the world's peaceloving people unreservedly welcomed our proposal and unanimously denounced the anti-national stand adopted by the south Korean side in the question of the place of the north-south dialogue.

As public opinion at home and abroad turned unfavourable to it

**(Continued on Page 4)**

# The Non-Alignment Exerts Great Influence upon Developments of World Revolution and International Situation

## Peoples of Non-Aligned Countries Strive to Defend Sovereignty

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"It is an irresistible world trend today that the people are taking the road of independence. The present age can be called an age of independence when the peoples who were oppressed and humiliated under the rule and yoke of great countries in the past, emerge as masters of the world and shape their destinies independently and creatively."**

The peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, are full of vitality having taken their place on the stage of history as its masters in the raging flames of the national-liberation struggle. They have been waging an energetic struggle against imperialist aggression and intervention, domination and subjugation and for the defence of their sovereignty, and this throws lustre on our age.

Majority of the countries of Africa, once called the "Dark Continent", won independence and embarked upon the road of independent development. And complete liberation of this continent is placed on the order of the day. The people's struggle against imperialist subjugation and interference has been dynamic also in Latin America. As a result, the political and economic spheres of imperialist influence on this continent is narrowed down beyond retrieve.

The continents on the globe long remained divided into the colonies of a few imperialist powers or their spheres of influence in the past. But now they are covered with a network of independent states, big and small. The flag of national independence is flying over even a lone island on the ocean.

The people of the non-aligned countries want to become the genuine masters of their own destinies. They are following the path of independence and self-support in order to consolidate their already-won national independence.

Many Asian, African and Latin American countries strive to build a new life, and firmly defend their national interests in defiance of any imperialist and colonialist interference and pressure, holding fast to the independent stand.

They are taking progressive measures—abrogating various shackling "treaties" forced on them by the imperialists, abolishing military bases in their territory, driving out the troops from there and nationalizing the factories, enterprises and companies owned by the imperialists.

With the aim of building an independent national economy, the material basis of political independence, they are endeavouring to build a national economy by the efforts of their people, with their own resources and by tapping their own economic potentialities, while destroying the economic footholds of the imperialists and the reactionaries.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, never allow anyone to violate their national sovereignty.

During the Fourth Middle East War the Arab countries laid an embargo of oil export to the imperialist countries which were encroaching upon their sovereignty. This proved a sledge-hammer blow to them. The peoples of Latin American countries like Peru, Panama and Ecuador are fighting to defend their 200-nautical-mile sea right: The imperialists' pirate ships are captured in case they intrude into their territorial waters and the determined punishment is meted out to them.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries exercise their legitimate sovereignty on the international arena, too, under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and they now have a bigger say in deciding matters.

They are getting active in their struggle to establish a new international relation and order based on equality and independence subsequent to the destruction of the old unequal ones that were arbitrarily established by the imperialists and to find fair solutions to all problems.

A typical example is furnished by a number of international conferences including the 29th and 30th sessions of the UN General Assembly, the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States and the Conference of Developing Countries on the Raw Materials where the non-aligned countries bitterly flayed imperialist and colonialist intervention and plunder and firmly defended the national rights and dignity of the nations of the new-emerging forces.

Particularly to be noted here is that at the 30th UNGA Session the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries succeeded in adopting the resolution on the Korean question calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of US troops therefrom, the resolution on laying embargo of weapon and oil export to the racist cliques in southern Africa and the resolution denouncing Zionism as racism, by shattering all manner of the obstructionist acts and pressure of the imperialists. This was a demonstration of their united strength.

Today a fair solution to any problem on the international arena has become no longer possible without the presence of the non-aligned countries. Gone are the days when the imperialists could oppress and exploit the peoples of the new-emerging forces as they pleased and put their destinies under their thumbs.

At present the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the new-emerging forces, who had long been oppressed and humiliated under imperialist rule and yoke are striving to firmly defend their sovereignty and national dignity as full-fledged captains of their destinies.

No force on earth can bar their way ahead.

**Chang Ik Su**

## Radical Alteration in World Balance of Political Forces

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

**"The world revolutionary forces are growing in number and strength as the days go by, and the general situation is changing in favour of the progressive peoples."**

In more than 30 years since the end of the Second World War there has been a great revolutionary transformation in the international arena and a radical change has taken place in the world balance of forces.

The world revolutionary forces have rapidly gained in scope and strength, definitively overpowering the imperialist reactionary forces.

Socialism has become world-wide going beyond the narrow bounds of one country. Socialism now accounts for 25.9 per cent of the global area and 35.5 per cent of the world's population.

Along with the growth of socialist forces the appearance of new-emerging forces reflects a fundamental turn in the development of our era.

Today the new-emerging forces which have grown into great anti-imperialist independent forces in the fierce flame of national liberation struggle are boastful of their dignified appearance as a tremendous existence making up the greater part of the world's population and land space and embracing 100 or more countries. All the peoples of the new-emerging countries are now striving to consolidate political independence and build a new life under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

At present the countries of new-emerging forces, non-aligned countries represent a powerful motive force advancing human history. Many nations are heading for socialism and moving forward hand in hand with the peoples of socialist countries for the common cause.

Countries still under colonial rule are waging vigorous armed struggles to bring earlier the new day of freedom and independence.

The new-emerging forces, the non-aligned movement are participating in the settlement of world political affairs as full-fledged masters.

One of the striking instances is shown in the fact that the new-emerging countries, non-aligned nations hold the overwhelming majority of membership—two-thirds—in the UN comprising more than 140 countries and have the final say at the UN.

The appearance and growth of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned movement mark a great event in strengthening the world anti-imperialist revolutionary forces remarkably and turning the world balance of forces decisively in favour of the revolution.

In capitalist countries, too, the revolutionary struggle of the working class and other toiling people is gaining further momentum.

The international revolutionary forces have rapidly grown stronger while the world imperialist forces are being mauled everywhere under repeated heavy blows from the progressive peoples. Contradictions within the ruling circles of imperialist countries are becoming aggravated daily and the conflicts among the imperialist powers are getting acute gradually. Worse still, imperialism is in the grip of the most serious economic convulsion since the Second World War, faced with the crisis of its total collapse.

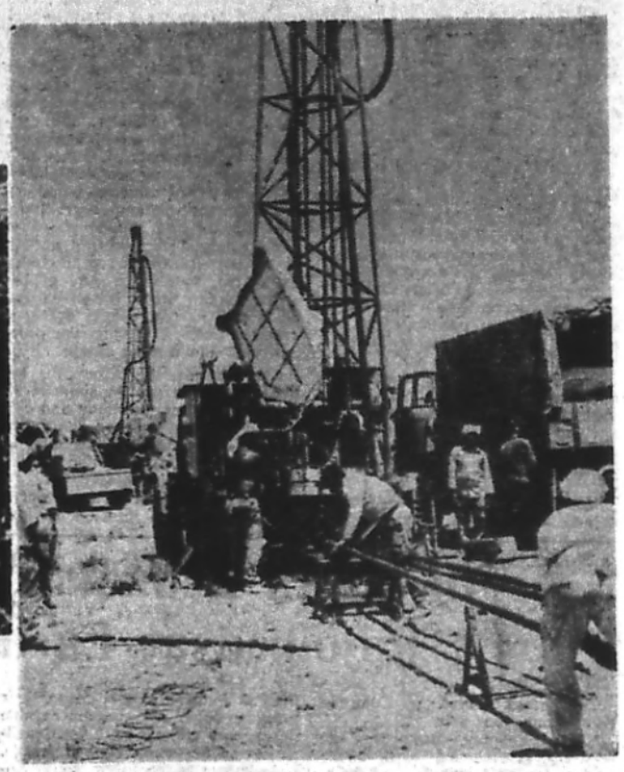
In point of fact, imperialism is living its last moments.

History does not run as wished by the imperialists and their minions but steadily advances as desired by the people, its creator.

**Chin Bang Hun**

A view of an integrated steel plant in Viet Nam

Tilling the land (Algeria)



Petroleum exploration is conducted (Iraq)

## Proud Advance Toward Victory

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

**"The non-alignment movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, is further expanding and growing in strength each day and advancing triumphantly."**

Rallied around the Non-Alignment are many sovereign, independent countries which stand for justice and progress in opposition to imperialism and colonialism, and this movement proves more powerful than ever, because it reflects the desire of progressive people as well as the demand and trend of the present era, an era of independence.

It was not so long ago that the Non-Alignment took its place on the international arena, whose mission it was to oppose the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and all forms of their domination and subjugation, support the national liberation struggle, thwart whatever threat to and interference in the people's struggle so as to win their sovereignty and consolidate it and eliminate the economic backwardness—the leftover from colonialism and imperialism—and establish a new international order.

The First Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Beograd in September 1961.

It was a historic conference which voiced the determination of the non-aligned countries to shatter the imperialists' policies of aggression, plunder and war and to facilitate the cause of world peace and liberation of the oppressed people and which solemnly declared the inauguration of the Non-Alignment on the international arena.

The conference was attended by only 20 or more countries. Yugoslavia, Algeria and India among them.

The Non-Alignment gripped the hearts of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world who love justice and progress, because it reflected the main trend of our times in which the imperialists are going to rack and ruin and many countries of the world are taking the road of independence. Since then, the Non-Alignment united around itself a larger number of countries with differing social systems and rapidly grew into a powerful revolutionary force.

The member-states of the Non-Alignment grew in number. There were 47 when the Second Summit was called in October 1964 and 54 at the time of the Third Summit in September 1970. The Fourth Summit in Algiers in September 1973 was participated in by heads of state and government of over 80 countries.

For the past decade and a half that followed its appearance on the international arena with its own structure consisting of over 20 member-states, the Non-Alignment quickly expanded and grew in strength involving more than 80 countries that hold the greater part of the territory and population on the globe.

The First Summit only adopted a statement entitled "appeal with regard to war danger and peace" and a "conference declaration". The Fourth Summit passed the "resolution on the Korean question" and 12 other political resolutions, the political and economic declarations, the action programme for economic cooperation, the declaration on the national liberation struggle and six resolutions on economic problems.

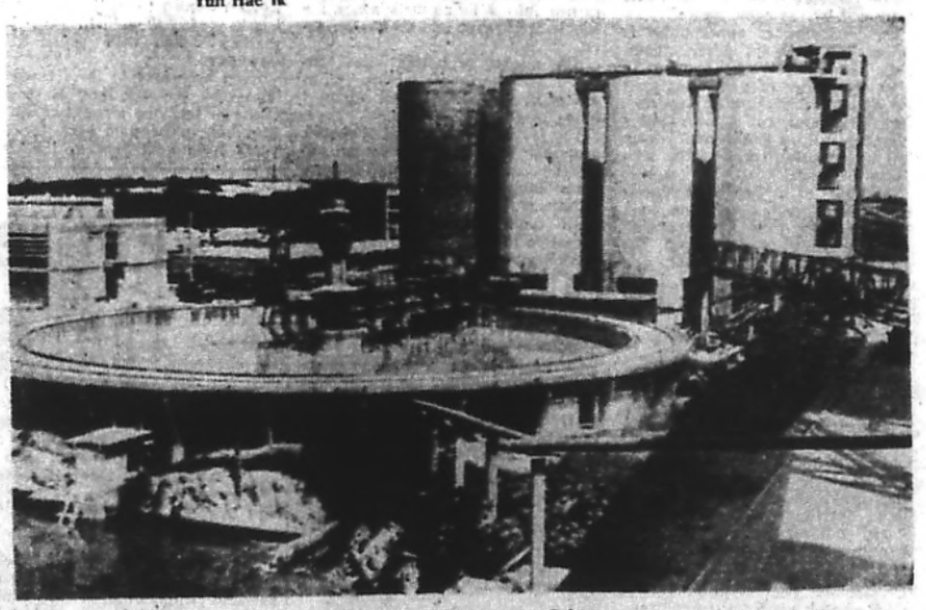
This fully shows the ever-growing activities of the Non-Alignment.

The Non-Alignment put before the people the proper struggle slogans conforming to the times and the revolution at its four Summit Conferences and a number of Conferences of Foreign Ministers and carried on a dynamic struggle against the imperialists' aggression, pillage, intervention and subjugation, for the defence of the national dignity and interests of the non-aligned countries, the countries of new-emerging forces, and for fair solution to international problems. In this course it displayed a tremendous vitality.

Now the Non-Alignment has grown into an independent political force which is playing a very great role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and sovereignty, peace and social progress. It is exerting great influence upon the developments of world revolution and international situation.

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries is close at hand. The progressive people the world over, to say nothing of the non-aligned nations, are focussing their attention on it. There is no doubt that the Fifth Summit will be a conference of historic importance that will discuss the urgent international problems and will powerfully demonstrate the united strength of the Non-Alignment once more.

**Yun Hae Ik**



A cement factory in Cuba

(Continued from Page 3)

and it could not find a pretext any longer to turn down our side's just proposal, the south Korean side could not but agree to choose Pyongyang and Seoul as the place of the dialogue to be held for the first time in a quarter of a century after the country's split.

**Secondly,** the date of the full-dress talks.

In order to open as early as possible the full-dress talks which the parents, wives and children, brothers, sisters and relatives and friends living separated in the north and the south were eagerly waiting for, we suggested the preliminary talks be held frequently to bring it to a conclusion within October 1971, November set as a period of preparations and the full-dress talks opened at 10 hours December 10, 1971.

This proposal proceeded from the warm compatriotism-imbued sentiments and lofty humanitarian desire to give a clear-cut answer to the people who eagerly wanted to know the date of the full-dress talks and give hope and courage to the fellow countrymen who had been suffering from the split in the north and the south.

But the south Korean side rejected our proposal, saying that it was "unnecessary" to fix the date of the full-dress talks.

This also revealed the ulterior motive of the south Korean side to delay and drag on the preliminary talks indefinitely.

As the preliminary talks dragged on, we could not but propose to go over to the discussion of the agenda items while leaving the views of the two sides in record as they were.

**Thirdly,** the agenda of the full-dress talks.

The discussion at the preliminary talks was centred on the agenda items of the full-dress talks. A heated discussion took place on this matter.

As mentioned above, our side held that the full-dress talks take up as the agenda items the question of free visit between the dispersed families, relatives and friends, the question of free correspondence between them and the question of reunion of the dispersed families according to their free will. But the south Korean side came forward with a proposal on dealing with the question of ascertaining whether the separated families in the north and the south are alive or not and their whereabouts and notifying the results, the question of correspondence between those families, the question of helping these separated families to meet with each other and effecting mutual visits and the question of their reunion.

This shows that our side regarded the families, relatives and friends as those whose sufferings should be mitigated, but the south Korean side confined the objects only to the families. Our side called for the principle of freedom in all items on the agenda, but the south Korean side rejected it. Our side demanded freedom of travel, but the south Korean side demanded "recommendation of their meeting" presupposing control and limitation.

The difference between the two principled stands was revealed in the discussion of the agenda items.

Firstly, our stand was to widen the object and scope of the work to mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen as much as possible, but the south Korean side tried to narrow the scope and limit it only to a small number of people and, secondly, our stand was to lessen the sufferings of the fellow countrymen substantially on the principle of freedom, but the south Korean side's stand was to do the work under various limitations and control. We took a flexible and generous attitude while adhering to the principled stand in the discussion of the agenda.

After the eight month-long discussion of the question of the agenda items of the full-dress talks, the two sides agreed upon the following agenda items:

1. Finding out the whereabouts of the separated family members and relatives in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results;

2. Realising free visits and free meetings between the separated family members and relatives in the north and the south;

3. Effecting free correspondence between the separated family members and relatives in the north and the south;

4. Reuniting the separated family members in the north and the south according to their free will;

5. Other matters to be settled in a humanitarian way.

**Fourthly,** the composition of the delegation and procedures of the talks.

The question of the composition of the delegation was agreed upon without much discussion because the south Korean side accepted our side's proposal. But the south Korean side refused our proposal on inviting representatives of all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south to the first rounds of talks to be open in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Therefore, the representatives of all political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic attended the first round of talks held in Pyongyang and made congratulatory speeches, but no representative of political parties in south Korea did attend the first round of talks held in Seoul.

The course of the preliminary talks made clear the basic stand of the south Korean side toward the humanitarian talks.

In a word, the south Korean side's stand was to avoid the solution of the humanitarian question and make use of the Red Cross talks for the south Korean authorities' "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the split of the country.

If they truly took the humanitarian stand, why did they so stubbornly oppose the mitigation of the sufferings of more fellow countrymen and their mutual contacts and travel?

In trying to extremely narrow the object and scope of the work, the south Korean side aimed not simply at narrowing the scope of the work but at preventing the barriers between the north and the south from being removed by obstructing the contacts and travel between the fellow countrymen dispersed in the north and the south.

The assertions of the south Korean side opposing the proposals of our side cannot conform with the basic mission of the Red Cross talks to alleviate the sufferings of people to the maximum. They also run counter to the basic principle of humanitarianism which values the freedom and dignity of people.

This is an inhumane, anti-national attitude which makes it impossible to mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen dispersed in the north and the south in an all-round way and is designed to keep for ever our people's calamities and sufferings resulting from the long-standing national split.

The unreasonable stand and attitude taken by the south Korean side at the preliminary talks were reflected as they were at the full-dress talks, and this eventually not only obstructed the progress of the full-dress talks but brought it to a deadlock.

**Commentator**

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